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4445

PURSUANT TO DOC SYSTEMATIC REVIEW GUIDELINES AS DESCRIBED IN SECTION B.3(a), EXECUTIVE ORDER 12356.

Form 504

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE U.S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

State: Terr. Hawaii

State: Lerr. Hawaii

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

Hydro. Sheet No. 4445

LOCALITY:

Oahu - NW.Coast

Mokuleia to Waialua Bay

1924

CHIEF OF PARTY:

E.R. Hand

DECLASSIFIED BY NOAA
PURSUANT TO DOC SYSTEMATIC REVIEW
GUIDELINES AS DESCRIBED IN SECTION
3.3(a), EXECUTIVE ORDER 12356.



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

HYDROGRAPHIC TITLE SHEET

The finished Hydrographic Sheet is to be accompanied by the following title sheet, filled in as completely as possible, when the sheet is forwarded to the Office.

U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Register No. toland of Oahu, Terr. Hawaii. State Oahu .-General locality . Northwest coast DECLASSIFIED BY NOAA RSUANT TO DOC SYSTEMATIC REVIEW Locality . Mokuleia to Waialua Bay. . . GUIDELINES AS DESCRIBED IN SECTION Chief of party . . . Eoline R. Hand. 3.3(a), EXECUTIVE ORDER 12356. Surveyed by Soundings in . . . feet. Plane of reference . MLLW (gauge at Haleiwa (Waislus Bay)) Protracted byD.K.Kahana . . Soundings in pencil by Robert : Reid Inked by Verified by Records accompanying sheet (check those forwarded): Des. report, Tide books, Marigrams, Boat sheets, . Sounding books, Wire-drag books, Photographs.

Remarks:

PURSUANT TO DOC SYSTEMATIC REVIEW GUIDELINES AS DESCRIBED IN SECTION 3.3(a), EXECUTIVE ORDER 12356.

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

to accompany hydrographic sheet No. 4, Mokuleia to Waialua Bay Oahu, T.H. surveyed September - November 1924 Koline R.Hand, C. of Party

For a thorough understanding of this report the preceding three should be considered. The physical characteristics of the shoreline embraced within the above limits are shown in careful detail on the sheet complementary to this, topographic "D". Waialua Bay is the best landing, and the one west of Jodo Mission is nearly as good, though smaller. But, with local knowledge, Kalaka Bay offers very good and very extensive landing possibilities, even at such times as sea conditions appear very dubious from the shore. Between the two patches of rooks ought not to be attempted, except in very quiet water: on the Kaiaka Point side back in (if sea conditions render this maneaver necessary) sin in a SE direction, so as to pass midway between the point, "Bay" and the bunch of awash rocks: once inside the water will usually be found so quiet, even when breaking heavily at the point and over the outer shoals, that landing can be made either on sand beach or smooth rock ledges at base low cliff anywhere from sigs? "Bay"to "Mer". I wish to draw special attention to the other or west side of Kaiaka Bay. Here, between that long line of awash rooks that trends NNE and SSW and the word "breaks" I show on topographic sheet, directly north of sigs. "Mar" and "Pin", a vessel could enter on a range with mill stack and something on the shore near lagoon mouth that is east of "Mar" and carry the depth of forth feet right up to five hundred, or even four hundred, yards of the beach. Now, because of the protecting breakers outside on eather hand she could discharge a great number of landing parties symultaneously in all directions; being comparatively quiet water they would not only be able to utilize the good landing shore I have mentioned between stas. "Bay " and "Mar" but westward a little ways, among the awash rocks. A twin screw would attempt this with even better chance of success that s single screw, for it could back out easily keeping on a range, and knowing this would doubtless attempt to go in closer then would a single screw.

I have carefully examined that reef line to the westward of this bay: it is positively continuous, as far as signal "Do", and there are no lagoons behind it, as is known by sounding test from a skiff: it is rarely as much as three feet. Fair landings can be made at sigs. "Do" and "Lamp" if not too much sen, and having due regard to awash rocks. West of this would be too foul to attempt, except at sig. "Mist" at extreme edge of sheat: here is a good landing. These landings I have mentioned owe their virtue to breakers on either hand, which modifies the sea between in a manner of I have previously mentioned. Only through the deep entrance at Kaiaka Bay is protection reached by actually betting Behind a shoal spot.

As to landing possibilities at places where I have put nomlanding notes I refer to my statement in next to last paragraph of report for Sheet 3.

Depth curves are not drawn as they would confuse the military authorities, who desire them drawn for every five feet.

Bottom is mostly rocky: some sand and coral: due to survey difficulties along this coast not much bottom was taken and recorded.

> Eoline R. Hand, Lt. USC&GS.

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DUPLICATE

PURSUANT TO DOC SYSTEMATIC REVIEW GUIDELINES AS DESCRIBED IN SECTION 3.3(a), EXECUTIVE ORDER 12356.

Statistics Sheet No.4

Date	letten	Vol	Positions	Soundings	milessta	±
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., 30	,	2	38	171	4.1	//
Oct 1	k	2	49	245	5.1	//
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<u>''</u> ,,3	\mathcal{M}	22	106	9/9	6.3	,,
(11 4	. 72	2	97	566	7.6	, ,
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Division of Hydrography and Topography:

Division of Charts:

Tide reducers are approved in 4 volumes of sounding records for

HYDROGRAPHIC SHEET 444

Locality: N. W. Oahu, Territory of Hawaii.

Chief of Party: Eoline R. Hand in 1924
Plane of reference is mean lower low water
1.05 ft. on tide staff at Haleiwa, Island of Oahu, T. H.

For reduction of soundings, condition of records satisfactory.

except as checked below:

- 1. Locality and sublocality of survey omitted.
- 2. Month and day of month omitted.
- 3. Time meridian not given at beginning of day's work.
- 4. Time (whether A.M. or P.M.) not given at beginning of day's work.
- 5. Soundings (whether in feet or fathoms) not clearly shown in record.
- 6. Leadline correction entered wrong column.
- 7. Field reductions entered in "Office"column.
- 8. Location of tide gauge not given at beginning of each day's work.
- 9. Leadline corrections not clearly stated.
- 10. Kind of sounding tubeused not stated.
- 11. Sounding tube No. entered in column of "Soundings" instead of "Remarks".
- 12. Legibility of record could be improved.
- 13. Remarks

Chief, Division of Tides and Currents.

ADDRESS THE DIRECTOR
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

AND REFER TO No.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

WASHINGTON

August 4, 1925.

REPORT ON VERIFICATION

HYDROGRAPHIC SHEET

No. 4445

The sounding record was poorly kept.

The poor protracting was probably due to the protractor being out of adjustment.

The time intervals were not carefully adhered to in the plotting of the soundings.

No curves were penciled on this sheet.

Sig. Off and Root were changed to agree with the boat sheet.

The rocks shown on smooth sheet were taken from the boat sheet and topographic sheet.

There are insufficient bottom characteristics given for some of the work.

H. R. Edmonston.

ADDRESS THE DIRECTOR
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

AND REFER TO NO. 4-VEC

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

WASHINGTON

September 15, 1925.

SECTION OF FIELD RECORDS

Report on Hydrographic Sheet No. 4445

Mokuleia to Wailue Bay, Oahu, T. Hawaii

Surveyed in 1924

Instructions issued by U.S.Army

Chief of Party, E. R. Hand.

Surveyed by E. R. Hand.

Protracted by D. K. Kahana.

Soundings plotted by D. K. Kahana and R. Reid.

- 1. Considering the difficulties under which the work was done the records were satisfactory and well kept, except for the omission of bottom characteristics and several instances of confusion in noting times of soundings.
- 2. The plan and character of the development conforms to the requirements of the General Instructions.
- 3. The sounding line crossings are adequate, considering the uneven character of the bottom.
- 4. The information is sufficient for drawing the usual depth curves.
- 5. The usual field plotting was done by the field party. The protracting was found to be so defective that all of it that was done with the steel protracter had to be done over in the office. The errors were systematic, amounting frequently to 50 meters, and undoubtedly were due to the use of a protractor out of adjustment.

Time intervals were not carefully adhered to in plotting the soundings.

- 6. A reef extends along the shore of the western half of this sheet. Rock awash symbols were uniformly used to indicate the reef, whereas it is believed that sunken rock symbols only should have been used instead.
- 7. The junction with the adjoining sheet is satisfactory.
- 8. The survey constitutes a very complete leadline development of the area included by it. Dragging would undoubtedly reveal less water on some of the coral shoals.
- 9. The chargeter and scope of the surveying are excellent and the field drafting poor.
- 10. Reviewed by E. P. Ellis, September, 1925.